

T

ARMY

INFORMATION
DIGEST

OCTOBER 1955

PRD

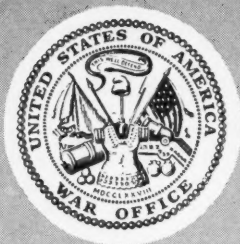
UNIVERSITY
OF MICHIGAN

SEP 26 1955

PERIODICAL
READING ROOM



OFFICIAL U. S. ARMY MONTHLY MAGAZINE



ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE of the DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The mission of ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST is to keep personnel of the Army aware of trends and developments of professional concern.

THE DIGEST is published under the supervision of the Army Chief of Information and Education.

EDITOR

Lieutenant Colonel Leilyn M. Young

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Major Edward F. Keegan

PRODUCTION EDITOR

Captain Max L. Marshall

SENIOR ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Samuel J. Ziskind

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Joseph F. Bierstein, Jr.

Owen J. Remington

Publication approved by Director,
Bureau of the Budget, 20 May 1954.

Manuscripts on subjects of general interest to Army personnel are invited. Direct communication is authorized to: The Editor, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, Cameron Station, Alexandria, Va.

Unless otherwise indicated, material in the DIGEST may be reprinted provided credit is given to the DIGEST and to the author.

SYMBOLIC of the giant strides of Infantry fire power in the past decade, the soldiers on the front cover are manning a 106-mm. BAT—newest addition to the arsenal of recoilless weapons. Time was when weapons of this caliber were hauled by heavy vehicles and fired by the Artillery. Today, thanks to pioneering efforts by Army Ordnance, light weight weapons of this class are part of the Infantryman's standard fighting gear. Some of the near miracles wrought in their development are described in "More Punch for the Infantry."

PICTURE CREDITS. All illustrations are U. S. Army photographs.

DISTRIBUTION:

Active Army:

Admin & Tec Svc Bd (1); Hq, CONARC (45); Armies (26); MDW (31); AA Comd (5); Corps (12); Div (16); Brig (3); Regt (4); Bn (2); Co (1); Ft & Cp (4); Gen & Br Svc Sch (25) except USMA, ARMY Info Sch, CGSC, ARWC; Gen Depots (2); Sup Sec, Gen Depots (2); Depots (2); PMST (2); US Army Hosp (15); Army Hosp (80); Pers Cen (3); POE (4); Arsenal (2); Dist (1) except Mil Dist (2); Cruist Dist (4); Cruist Sta (1); Cruist Sub Sta (1); DB (5); Div Engr (1).

NG & USAR: Same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit. For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320-50-1.



OCTOBER 1955

Volume 10

Number 10

In This Issue:

- Northland Challenge *by Maj. Charles E. Heartsill* 2
Soldiers of U.S. Army, Alaska perform vital tasks in defense of America's northern frontier.
- A Letter from the Secretary of the Army 12
- CONARC—Organization with a Mission *by Lt. Col. John G. Blair* . 14
Continental Army Command—successor to OCAFF—is organized for peace, war, or any condition in between.
- More Punch for the Infantry *by Dr. L. B. Hedge* 18
A new family of Ordnance-developed weapons gives the Infantryman increased firepower.
- Manning Our NIKE Sites *by Maj. Edward J. Rumpf* 24
NIKE crews are welded into combat-ready teams by a unique system of Package Training.
- More Efficient Administration *by Col. B. W. Saurel* 29
Vigorous action at the top level cuts down on paperwork in the field.
- Standardizing Military Equipment *by Col. Charles S. Hays* . . . 35
Interchangeable parts and assemblies will enable the Army to step up efficiency in any future war.
- Flexible Mobility (*Pictorial Feature*) 39
Practice in air transportability is the order of the day for 1st Cavalry Division units in Japan.
- Ordnance School for U. S. Army Europe *by Maj. A. R. Ervin, Jr.* . . 43
High in the Bavarian Alps, U. S. and NATO specialists develop technical skills for common defense.

In Brief

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Training Exercises Planned . . . 17 | <input type="checkbox"/> New Furniture Allowances . . . 38 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The U. S. Soldier Measures Up . . . 23 | <input type="checkbox"/> National Resources Conferences . 42 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Freedoms Foundation Contest . . . 33 | <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Policies 45 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Maj. Gen. Mudgett Assigned . . . 34 | <input type="checkbox"/> Added Lifting Power 49 |
| Paragraphs from the Pentagon and the Field 46 | |

Northland

Major Charles E. Heartsill

ON THE afternoon of 18 October 1867 troops of the United States Army marched through the dirt streets of Sitka, Alaska, climbed the hard-packed road to the top of Baranof Hill, lowered the Russian flag and ran up the Stars and Stripes. Thus, in a ceremony marked by its simplicity, Alaska became a part of the United States domain. Thus, too, was terminated a long period of negotiations by which "Seward's Folly" was purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000—about two cents an acre.

Today the U. S. Army in Alaska, as the ground component of the unified Alaskan Command, is primarily concerned with the ground and antiaircraft defense of America's northern frontier. As such it forms a key link in the overall defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Since the Territory's earliest days, the Army has been closely involved in the development of Alaska, and indeed for many years represented the only force of law

and order there. Army surveys and explorations led to the establishment of the first telegraph and cable communications in the Territory. (See "Lifeline to the North," November 1954 DIGEST.)

ADVERSE conditions of climate and geography slowed the development of Alaska as a Territory and as a locale for military bases. During the winter months, deep snow and extreme cold deterred all but the hardiest individuals. During the summer months, great expanses of muskeg and tundra impeded the progress of a growing land. And at all times, the meager routes of communication, great distances and mountain barriers made the movement of supplies and personnel difficult.

Although the cold, snow, tun-

MAJOR CHARLES E. HEARTSILL, *Armor*, is Chief of Information, Headquarters, United States Army, Alaska.



Army Alaska, meet the

d Challenge

dra, and muskeg exist today, these are rapidly being overcome by modern technical advances. (See "Conquering the Arctic," July 1955 DIGEST). Satisfactory roads, communication systems, and a single-track railroad have been built, marking Alaska as a progressive frontier.

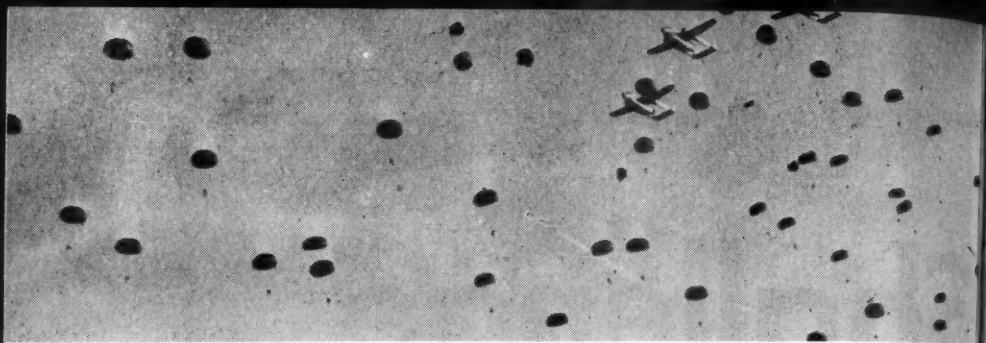
With the exception of Signal Corps personnel maintaining the Alaska Communication System, the only regular Army garrison in Alaska from 1901 to 1940 was located at Chilkoot Barracks, near

Haines. With the expansion of United States armed might prior to World War II, strengthening of the Alaskan garrison was begun. The first sizable influx of troops arrived in Anchorage in June 1940 to begin the construction of Fort Richardson, today the Army's largest installation in Alaska.

In the wake of advances in military equipment and of knowledge growing out of World War II, Alaska has assumed a major role in national defense.

A tank provides motive power for Alaskan troops on a skijoring training exercise.





Paratroopers of the 503d Airborne RCT drop near Mount McKinley during Exercise Snow Bird.

AS THE ground element of the Alaskan Command, the United States Army, Alaska, is charged with the mission of ground defense, antiaircraft defense, protection of land lines of communications, and logistic support of the Alaskan Command, whose combined mission is the defense of Alaska and denial of hostile access routes of advance to the United States through the polar region.

Although their duties carry Army personnel to remote areas, the bulk of Army activities in Alaska cen-

ter at four main installations—Fort Richardson, Ladd Air Force Base, Big Delta, and the Port of Whittier.

Fort Richardson, a 73,590-acre reservation eight miles northeast of Anchorage, lies immediately adjacent to Elmendorf Air Force Base, largest air base in the Territory. The post is the home of several units of the recently reactivated 71st Infantry Division, first Army division to be garrisoned on the Alaskan mainland during peacetime. In addition, it is home base for an antiaircraft artillery group

Clad in overwhites and carrying full arctic gear they move into "combat" following the mass drop.



and the Alaska General Depot. In 1953 Headquarters, United States Army, Alaska, moved from Elmendorf AFB to new quarters at Fort Richardson.

Ladd Air Force Base, home of the 4th Infantry Regiment, is adjacent to Fairbanks. An anti-aircraft artillery group headquarters is also stationed there.

The Army Arctic Center at Big Delta, Alaska, supports the Army Arctic Indoctrination School and the Arctic Test Branch, a composite group representing the test Boards of the Continental Army Command. The area—100 miles southeast of Ladd AFB—combines the extreme conditions of the arctic interior with the greatest variety of terrain to be found in any similar location in Alaska. The School conducts summer and winter exercises for combat unit leaders, including commissioned and noncommissioned officers, with emphasis on techniques of operations in the subarctic. The Arctic Test Branch is primarily concerned with cold weather testing of supplies and equipment.

The Port of Whittier, terminus of the Passage Canal and 62 miles south of Anchorage, is the main port of entry for military personnel, supplies and equipment. The Port, open the year around, is also a terminal for the Alaska Railroad.

• • •
OPERATING from these main bases, the Army in Alaska has the primary mission of providing ground defense of the far-flung territory. This entails a multitude of special conditions which do not exist in Continental United States.

Here on the northern frontier, the soldier must accept adversity



A trooper stands by as parachutes and men fill the sky during Exercise Snow Bird.

as the starting point and go on from there. Tortuous terrain, extreme cold, and great distances confront unit commanders and their troops.

Operational doctrine taught in Army service schools applies with equal validity in the arctic and sub-arctic regions as well. However, implementing techniques may vary somewhat from those employed in temperate zones.

It has been found that troops, properly equipped and trained for cold weather operations, have little difficulty in performing their combat role. The task of unit leaders at all levels multiplies as conditions become more severe, it is true, but time and again units brought into Alaska from the States for field exercises have proved that extreme ranges of temperature can be taken in stride after a comparatively short indoctrination period.

Troops in Alaska get the "feel" of the cold quickly. During the winter, it is as close as a step

through the barracks door. Whenever the soldier turns out for a formation or moves out to a training area, it is strikingly evident. Indeed, the crackling cold is everywhere. Even the close-in training area is as cold, bleak, and snow-bound as almost any place in Alaska. Snow as far as the eye can see lasts four to five months of the year. Living intimately with snow and cold, the soldier soon learns to do as the old-time "sourdough" does—he respects its power and takes it in stride.

MANY special bits of knowledge help make the arctic soldier proficient. He doesn't drive a truck over a layer of snow in the same manner as he would over a dry stateside highway. Surprisingly enough, traction for vehicles is better at minus 30 than at plus 30 degree temperatures. Special purpose over-snow vehicles such as the Otter and the Weasel, he finds,

Techniques of skijoring are demonstrated by troops at Fort Richardson. Men are towed by a rope behind an oversnow vehicle.



are only remote cousins to state-side "transportation," and behave and drive differently. In extreme cold, he discovers, areas of muskeg and tundra which are impassable during the summer can be negotiated with little difficulty by wheeled vehicles with only a minimum of engineer work.

In temperate zones, the infantry normally moves out on foot to reach its destination. In Alaska, skiing is the best method of individual over-snow movement. Soldiers on skis can maintain average speeds of three to four miles an hour. By attaching long tow ropes to over-snow vehicles, the troops can skijor up to twenty miles an hour. In addition, the arctic soldier uses an *ahkio* (sled) which he pulls or hooks to an Otter or Weasel; in this way he moves heavier loads with less difficulty.

The soldier in Alaska also learns to use his arctic tent and Yukon stove. In an emergency, he is trained to build lean-tos and snow caves. Each requires about six hours of construction time, but both provide adequate shelter when temperatures hit bottom.

AFTER completing advanced individual and unit training, the Alaskan soldier puts his newly acquired skills to test in winter field exercises. These are designed to place the utmost strain on participating troops.

Normally scheduled at times and in areas which experience the greatest extremes in cold and deep snow, the field exercises are themselves a proving ground. Here commanders can evaluate the effectiveness of their training, test the validity or shortcomings of new techniques

and doctrine, and in general develop the operational "know-how" of their troops.

Exercise North Star, conducted in February 1954, involved ground operations in temperatures that reached -54° F. Exercise Snow Bird, held in January-February 1955, called for a paratroop of 2,500 airborne troopers, construction of a snow-compacted airfield, and the setting up of a defense around the airfield while other troops moved overland 75 miles to seize it.

BUT Alaska is not always cold or snowbound. Summers are delightful, with 19 hours of light each day, compared with a scanty 5 hours during the winter. Within the Arctic, the Weather Bureau has actually recorded temperatures as high as 100 degrees in the shade. Records show that the Fourth of July is likely to be as hot 500 miles up the Yukon, practically on the Arctic Circle, as it is 500 miles up the Amazon, near the Equator.

Wheat ripens in the arctic regions, and five states—Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota, and Minnesota—have colder wintertime records than Point Barrow, at the northern tip of Alaska.

Everywhere in the northland, animal life abounds, even on polar ice and in the ocean below. The mosquito, too, can be as bothersome in Alaska as in the States.

Soldiers in Alaska are never far from the "bright lights." Fort Richardson is a 25-minute bus ride from Anchorage over a hard-surfaced road. Anchorage (population, 11,254) has paved streets, traffic lights, modern schools, churches, department stores, two daily newspapers, three radio and

two television stations. On a clear day Mount McKinley, highest peak on the continent, may easily be seen.

Bordering Fort Richardson, hard-pressed against the quarters area and extending for miles northward along the paved highway, is the Chugach mountain range. Snow-covered in winter, the 6,000-foot-high range is at times shrouded with a low-hanging mist, making it an awe-inspiring and ever-changing part of the local scene.

Soldiers stationed at Whittier can reach Anchorage by a two-hour train ride, while those at Ladd AFB are only minutes away from Fairbanks, Alaska's second city, located on the Tanana River.

A prize 40-pound salmon rewards the angling skill of a trooper.



AT BOTH Anchorage and Fairbanks, week-long carnivals typical of the northland are held during the winter season. The Annual Fur Rendezvous at Anchorage features a coronation ball; a blanket toss by Eskimos; folk and square dances; and a Miners and Trappers Ball during which attendants wear costumes of the gold rush days and dance hall era; and an auction of native furs. Highlighting the event is a 100-mile dog race, run off in heats of 25 miles a day.

Fairbanks' Annual Winter Carnival features ski contests, and the North American Championship Sled Dog Derby lasting three days as the top event.

CAMPING, fishing and hunting excursions are especially popular with military personnel in Alaska. Paved highways connect population centers, and miles of woods and mountains lie between, giving the outdoors-man every opportunity to be active during off-duty hours.

Salmon, trout, and grayling are found in the lakes and streams, and during the hunting season, bear, caribou, moose, mountain sheep and goat, snow-shoe rabbit, ptarmigan, and grouse may be killed. The best game areas, however, often necessitate considerable travel and some may even require a plane flight to reach.

Groups of enlisted personnel may apply through their company commanders for vehicles for week-end excursions into the woodlands. The trip limit is 100 miles each way unless special permission is given by the regimental commander. Fishing tackle, hunting, and camping equipment are furnished by Special Services, and field rations also may



From comfortable steam-heated quarters (inset) Army personnel view the snow-topped Chugach Mountains towering over Fort Richardson.

be procured from company mess halls.

Places of interest may be visited under commercial auspices. For \$50 to \$100, civilian airlines and travel agencies provide lodging, meals, and entertainment on excursions. One such flight goes to Nome and Kotzebue where the tourist can see Eskimo dances, go ice fishing, take dog-sled rides, and visit gold mines dating back to Alaska's gold rush days.

Another two-day tour goes from Anchorage to Kennecott, Alaska's fabulous ghost mining town. En route four glaciers may be seen, as well as the magnificent panorama of the Wrangell Range with its towering peaks upthrust in the vast,

untamed wilderness. At Kennecott bush pilots are available to take visitors to the nearby brown and grizzly bear country or to beautiful Tobay Lake, where rainbow trout are plentiful. Saddle horses are furnished without charge for exploring the nearby countryside.

ALASKA'S scenic beauty is world famed. Traveling by automobile or train from Anchorage to Fairbanks, the visitor sees glaciers within several hundreds yards of the road or railway. The route threads through precipitous gorges and mountainous areas—snow-covered in winter, dazzling with spring flowers or brilliant autumn-colored foliage during other seasons.

Special Services is a big business whose facilities extend throughout the Alaskan Command. It maintains and operates 4 service clubs, 26 craft shops, 7 photographic dark-rooms, and 8 libraries. Two book-

It also has 5 ski runs and eleven outdoor ice rinks. Most of the rinks are located on post, usually within the quarters area, so that it is possible for soldiers and dependents to skate during their free time.



Moose frequently forage close to towns and settlements during the winter months. This one was photographed near Fort Richardson.

mobiles serve outlying stations. Soldier shows—some provided by “name” USO entertainers, others soldier-produced — are extremely popular.

The soldier-sportsman need travel only a few miles to shoot a moose or other wild game or he may stay on post and shoot “skeet” or a paper bull’s-eye. The Army maintains three skeet and trap ranges and 19 rifle-pistol ranges in Alaska.

ATHLETIC facilities at Fort Richardson are centered in Buckner Field House—a massive structure which contains a heated swimming pool, 3 basketball courts, 3 volleyball courts, 2 handball and squash courts, a badminton court, exercise room, and weight-lifting and workout room for boxers.

Additionally, U. S. Army Alaska maintains 4 gymnasiums, 29 bowling alleys, and various athletic fields

for baseball and football. An extensive sports program encourages widespread participation in football, basketball, boxing, swimming, bowling and handball. Two ski tournaments are also scheduled.

THE ARMY education program also attracts a wide following. A total of 2,500 officers and enlisted members are currently enrolled in USAFI courses. The University of Alaska, near Fairbanks, offers extension courses at Fort Richardson and Ladd AFB, where about 100 are enrolled.

Army education centers are operated at all main installations. At Fort Richardson alone 2,700 study courses are currently being taken by troops stationed there. The most popular subjects are Small Business Management and Diesel Engines. Reflecting a seasonal trend, group study participation tends to rise sharply during the winter when nights are long.

A TOUR in Alaska is memorable in many respects. There is always something new to learn during training. Sports facilities and recreational opportunities abound. Towns are modern and accessible from the two major posts, Fort Richardson and Ladd AFB. Alaska moreover has surprising scenic beauty. Soldiers extend their tours here because they like it, because they are satisfied, and because they are eager to meet the challenge of an important mission in defense of a strategic frontier.

A record 9-foot 4-inch snowfall in the Fort Richardson-Anchorage area during the winter of 1954-55 gave camera fans a field day.



A letter from

THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY



SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY:

My sincere greetings to the loyal and patriotic men and women who comprise our Army!

I look forward to meeting and knowing as many of you personally as I possibly can. Meanwhile I want you to be assured of my admiration and esteem! Your interest will be my guide in the days to come.

I am deeply conscious of the great honor involved in serving as Secretary of the Army. I am equally conscious of the obligations it entails. In facing the tasks that lie ahead, my spirit is strengthened by an unbounded confidence in the integrity and capability of all those who wear the Army uniform, from our distinguished Chief of Staff, General Maxwell D. Taylor, down through the ranks. I have equal confidence in the civilian personnel at all levels who are contributing so greatly to the Army's military effectiveness.

In all the 180 years of its existence, the United States Army has never had a greater responsibility for the security of our Nation than it does today. The Army is tried and trusted, reliable and ready. I know that it will continue to carry out its vital mission with the same devotion to the highest good of our country which has been its historic glory. I am proud to be a member of the Army team.

Wilber M. Brucker

Wilber M. Brucker
Secretary of the Army

OF THE ARMY

WILBER M. BRUCKER, former Governor of Michigan and until recently General Counsel of the Department of Defense, has been appointed Secretary of the Army. He succeeds Robert T. Stevens who resigned in July.

Born in Saginaw, Michigan, in 1894, the new Secretary of the Army received a bachelor of laws degree upon graduation from the University of Michigan in 1916. He served with the 33d Infantry, Michigan National Guard, in 1916 and 1917.

Following United States entry in World War I, he went overseas and, as a lieutenant with the 186th Infantry, 42d (Rainbow) Division, participated in engagements which included Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne. He was cited by General Headquarters and awarded the Silver Star.

After returning to civil life, Mr. Brucker became Prosecuting At-



Wilber M. Brucker

torney for Saginaw County, Michigan. In 1927 he became Assistant Attorney General of Michigan and the following year advanced to the post of Attorney General of that State. From 1931 to 1933, he was Governor of the State of Michigan.

A resident of Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan, Mr. Brucker since 1933 has been a practicing attorney with the law firm of Clark, Klein, Brucker and Waples. In April 1954 he was appointed General Counsel of the Department of Defense. He assumed his present duties as the sixty-first civilian head of the Army on 21 July.

Many years ago, in 1916-1919, I marched along the dusty roads here and abroad, shoulder to shoulder with men of the Army. The recollection of those experiences are of great value to me, not just to relive those memories, but to quicken my resolve to contribute my share in full recognition of the proud traditions of 180 years of the Army. What a gallant service record it is—of those who have fought the land battles of all wars since the inception of our Republic, poised to serve the Nation anywhere in the world today—the old, tried, trusted and reliable United States Army.

From remarks by Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker at swearing-in ceremonies, 21 July 1955.

*Teaching, testing, training and developing
are some of the many-sided activities of*

CONARC—Organization With a Mission

Lieutenant Colonel John G. Blair

“**A**N ORGANIZATION that will work in peace or war, or half peace and half war.”

In these words former Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens epitomized the role and function of Headquarters, Continental Army Command (CONARC) shortly before it was brought into being at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on 1 February 1955 under command of General John E. Dahlquist.

The newly created CONARC is fourth in a line of distinguished operational headquarters. It succeeds General Headquarters, United States Army (1940); Army Ground Forces (1942); and Office, Chief of Army Field Forces (1948). Indeed, its roots go back to the early days of staff planning in the years following World War I.

With the rising threat imposed by Axis conquests in Europe and growing dangers in the Pacific, the War Department in 1940 began preparations for mobilizing the Nation's military strength. General Headquarters, United States Army (GHQ)—an organization which

had been in the planning stage since 1921—was activated under Lt. Gen. (then Brig. Gen.) Lesley J. McNair and given direct supervision over the huge task of organizing and training the field forces within the continental United States.

Besides exercising control over tactical troops in the United States, GHQ was to develop the four existing field Armies into a unity, free to move strategically and capable of prompt, effective tactical action.

With the creation of Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces, GHQ was succeeded on 9 March 1942 by Army Ground Forces (AGF). The latter's mission was to provide ground force units properly organized, trained and equipped for combat operations.

During World War II, AGF organized and trained 89 divisions, including five airborne, 16 armored, one cavalry, one mountain and 66 infantry divisions. All of the divisions went overseas and all but one infantry division saw combat.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN G. BLAIR, Infantry, is Chief, Review and Analysis Division, Comptroller Section, Headquarters, Continental Army Command.

CHANGED requirements of the postwar period resulted in revision of AGF responsibilities. Six continental Armies were created and

placed under the command of the Commanding General, AGF who became responsible for operations and training in the Army Areas. The Armies were so organized that in event of the outbreak of hostilities the tactical and administrative sections would separate. Administrative elements would then assume the duties and functions formerly handled by the old service commands while the tactical groups would be free to constitute mobile tactical headquarters.

In 1948 it was decided to relieve Army Ground Forces of much of its administrative responsibility for the Armies so that greater effort could be concentrated on training. The headquarters became Office, Chief of Army Field Forces (OCAFF) and command of the Armies passed to Department of the Army.

OCAFF responsibilities under the new arrangement included the direction, supervision, development, coordination and inspection of all matters pertaining to training, equipment and materiel for individuals and units in the field.

Under Generals Jacob L. Devers, Mark Clark, John R. Hodge and John E. Dahlquist, OCAFF carried out these responsibilities until 1 February 1955, when Headquarters, Continental Army Command was established.

The change was instituted to provide more effective direction of the continental Armies, to limit the number of commanders reporting to the Chief of Staff, and to operate the six Armies and the Military District of Washington (MDW) as a decentralized activity of the Department of the Army.

CONARC inherited all the train-

ing and development duties of OCAFF, and took over command of the six Continental Armies and MDW. The new headquarters also has been given general supervision over certain financial, accounting and management programs of all Zone of Interior Army units and installations.

Two of its additional responsibilities are:

"Preparation of plans for and, on order or in imminent emergency, execution of planned operations for the ground defense of the continental United States, and in support of these responsibilities, planning for and maintenance of liaison with appropriate Canadian and/or Mexican defense agencies; and

"Preparation of plans for and, either in the event of imminent necessity or on order of the Department of the Army, assisting civil authorities in disaster relief and the control of domestic disturbances."

To execute these enlarged responsibilities and to carry on with the old, General Dahlquist retained much of the staff structure which had constituted OCAFF.

HEADQUARTERS, Continental Army Command is organized along the lines of an Army Group headquarters. Variations, brought about by the combining of development and training activities, will however be found. CONARC has the usual General and Special Staff Sections: G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, Adjutant General, Chaplain, Chemical, Engineer, Headquarters Commandant, Information, Ordnance, Provost Marshal, Quartermaster, Signal, Surgeon and Transportation.

But woven through this standard staff are sections not found in an

Army Group. Some Army Groups have had a Deputy Commanding General, but at CONARC the Deputy is also Chief of Combat Developments, a full-scale section reporting through the Deputy to General Dahlquist. Filling the post of Deputy is Lieutenant General Willard G. Wyman, former Commanding General, Sixth Army, who succeeded Major General Robert M. Montague on 1 August 1955.

Combat Developments conducts a continuing program of review, development and recommendation on doctrine, techniques and tactics. Its job is to provide answers to the questions General Dahlquist posed when, speaking to Command and General Staff College graduates in December 1954, he said:

"For those of us whose occupation is national defense, the most serious questions are these: Are we constructing the kind of defense force which the present situation demands? Is our doctrine, our materiel, our training, the proper kind? Are we looking ahead or are we hiding our heads in the sands of tradition?"

WITH these considerations as a guide, Combat Developments writes directives for tactical troop tests, and keeps close scrutiny on requirements, tactics and equipment in the atomic, CBR and guided missile fields. An example of its interest is its responsibility to report on and evaluate, from the Army's point of view, all atomic explosions.

At general staff level, a fifth section—Development and Test—has been added to the standard G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4 setup. Its five subsections are charged with developing

and testing ideas, weapons and equipment in various fields of Army activity. The Army's famed numbered testing boards stationed at Fort Sill, Fort Knox, Fort Benning, Fort Bliss and Fort Bragg and the board at Big Delta, Alaska, come under this section.

Listed with the special staff sections are three other variations from standard staff structure. Under Major Generals Armistead D. Mead, Leander L. Doan and William E. Waters, the Infantry, Armor and Artillery Sections provide specialized advice.

These combat arms sections consult with and advise all other staff sections in the headquarters; they continually study methods and theories of training, doctrine and organization in their respective branches; and they maintain constant checks on current training. Various subsections work on problems pertaining to materiel, supply and maintenance.

General Dahlquist, the commander responsible for these wide-ranging activities, has had 38 years experience as a professional soldier. He helped form and train two infantry divisions, the 76th and the 70th, and commanded the 36th Infantry Division in the invasion of Southern France in World War II. In 1949 he assumed command of the 1st Infantry Division in Germany and in 1951 of the V Corps headquarters there. After duty as Commanding General, Fourth Army he became Chief of Army Field Forces in July 1953.

TODAY the Continental Army Command under his direction comprises approximately 700,000 personnel, including officers, enlisted

men and women and civilian employees. This is the largest U. S. Army command since General Omar N. Bradley's 12th Army Group was broken up in 1945.

This is the command which is relied upon to accomplish the ground defense of the United States, to carry on the training activities necessary to maintain a global Army, and to pursue the research and testing programs which insure that the U. S. Army is truly modern in concept, training and equipment.

Keynoting the objectives of Continental Army Command, General Dahlquist has said, "We must be flexible, mobile and adaptable. We must have the best weapons and equipment our scientists and technicians can devise and our industry can produce. But above all, we must have soldiers and leaders with stamina and courage and animated by a spiritual strength which will sustain them under all conditions."

Training Exercises Planned

EIGHT training exercises, involving approximately 135,000 Army troops and including arctic, amphibious and mountain operations, are scheduled during Fiscal Year 1956.

Exercise Sage Brush, a major joint Army-Air Force exercise, is tentatively scheduled during November-December 1955 in the Camp Polk, Louisiana area. Approximately 110,000 Army and 30,500 Air Force personnel will participate.

Sage Brush will provide training for both friendly and Aggressor forces in the fields of atomic, chemical, bacteriological, radiological and electronic warfare, and will test the capability of Army and Air Force units operating jointly against numerically superior ground and air units.

Lode Star, an exercise in mountain and cold weather operations now under way at Camp Hale, Colorado, will continue through next spring. Involving approximately 5,000 personnel, it will provide training in mountain operations at high altitudes. Set up in three phases, the nine-month exercise will include aerial and tramway supply and evacuation, tactical air support, mountaineering, and testing of equipment. Participating will be elements of the 77th Special Forces Group, two battalion combat teams and supporting elements.

Exercise Command Post will be conducted at Army Areas in the continental United States. Included will be the Army Area headquarters plus corps, division, artillery and supporting units assigned to it, and available Reserve and National Guard divisions. The exercise

will include tactical and logistical support of ground operations under atomic warfare conditions, and is intended to train officers in new concepts, tactics, organization and techniques adopted by the Army.

Arctic Night is scheduled in the Northwest Command during February-March 1956. Employing one battalion combat team of the 187th Regimental Combat Team, the exercise will provide joint training in the employment of Army and Air Force units under arctic conditions.

Fort Lee, Virginia, will be the site of *Logex* to be conducted in May 1956. Plans call for officer students of the Technical and Administrative schools and Army Reserve officers to participate. It will enable participants to plan operations in their respective services under battlefield conditions.

Approximately 2,000 troops of the 5th Regimental Combat Team will take part in *Exercise Moose Horn*, to be conducted in Alaska during January-February 1956. Moose Horn is expected to provide experience in movement of a battalion combat team over highway under arctic conditions.

High Seas Special, an amphibious exercise, will be conducted by the Sixth Army sometime in 1956. Purpose of the exercise will be to train personnel in logistical support of amphibious operations.

Selected individuals from continental United States will take part in *Arctic Indoctrination*, to be held at Big Delta, Alaska, January-February 1956.

More **PUNCH** for the Infantry



Dr. L. B. Hedge

LESS than ten years ago, only the cannon that went rolling along on caissons in a clatter of hooves or on self-propelled rubber tired vehicles could deliver the terrific specialized punch of large-bore weapons.

Today an entire family of large-bore weapons which provide practically the same punch is being used by infantrymen—either as individuals or in very small groups.

For with the advent of recoilless rifles, such arms of bore size ranging from 57-mm. (*above*) to the 106-mm. Battalion Antitank rifle (BAT), now are considered in the class of “small arms.” Thus the term has cast off its secondary con-

notation of “small-bore” arms and has regained its proper original meaning—arms small and light enough to be carried and used by individuals or small groups.

This added power in the hands of the infantry is the direct result of a program of research and development—revolutionary in its concept and methods—carried on by the Ordnance Corps during the last decade.

In the courtyard of a somewhat shot-up hotel in Essen, Germany, just a few weeks before V-E Day, an American soldier used his handkerchief to rub dust from a newly introduced weapon of unusual appearance. It was the 57-mm., T15E13, even then being standardized as the M18. He was one of the scant dozen men who had carried the new rifle through its first

DR. L. B. HEDGE is a member of the Office of Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Army.

combat action, the airborne crossing of the Rhine River near Wesel.

Less than ten years later the newest addition to the family, the 106-mm. M40 was formally unveiled in its first public demonstration at Erie Ordnance Depot, Ohio. This marked the successful conclusion of another phase of Ordnance progress in providing our troops with effective armament.

In between these episodes, thousands of infantrymen had employed the recoilless rifles—the 57-mm. M18, the 75-mm. M20 or the 105-mm. M27. All of these have been developments in the truest sense of the word, for the principle of operation and the details of design of each have been “laid open by de-grees.” And all have added tremendously to infantry fire power.

DEVELOPMENT of the recoilless rifle is one of the truly revolutionary advancements in weapons since the invention of gunpowder. The fundamental character of recoil was stated as a law of physics by Sir Isaac Newton—to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction. In a firearm, the action is the forward propulsion or ejection of the bullet; the reaction is recoil.

The latter is what causes the characteristic “kick” of the handgun or the shoulder weapon—so well known and often so disconcerting to the soldier on the rifle range. To conquer or to eliminate that recoil has long been a sought-for goal of ordnance experts.

As early as World War I, large bore guns were designed expressly to develop a reaction similar in kind to the basic action of the forward-moving shell. This was done by discharging various types of pro-

jectiles to the rear. In other words, the reaction of the propellant in ejecting the shell was absorbed by propelling some object from the breech.

Later the logical forebear of Army Ordnance's new recoilless rifles was developed. Here the reaction was developed by a jet of gas vented rearward from the powder chamber.

During World War II much work in developing recoilless artillery (as opposed to the lightweight recoilless rifle system) was undertaken in this country, by our allies, and by our enemies. Several usable recoilless cannons and mortars were produced both in the United States and abroad. However, none retained status as a standard item.

AN ENTIRELY new and revolutionary approach was adopted by the small-arms development group in the Ordnance Department in June 1943. Although recoilless weapons were being developed concurrently both in the United States and abroad, the new program was conceived to provide an infantry weapon or family of weapons which would combine the accuracy of the small-bore rifle and some of its range and portability with the anti-tank lethality already provided at close ranges by the “bazooka” with its hollow-charge projectile.

With this objective in mind, the problem was assigned to the Frankford Arsenal Laboratory (now the Pitman-Dunn Laboratory), first for evaluation of feasibility and then for actual development of the envisioned weapons system.

A study of the fundamentals showed that elimination of recoil had always previously been sought

as a weight saver. If the necessity for heavy and intricate recoil systems was removed, any additional weight needed to strengthen some part of a gun was considered of little or no consequence. But in the small arms program, recoillessness was seen as part of the program to make light weapons more powerful.

Whereas previously all main efforts were concentrated on lightening heavy existing weapons, at Frankford Arsenal the idea was to build a new weapon *around* recoillessness as a basic concept.

THE entire program proceeded with speed and effectiveness which were truly phenomenal. The interior ballistic theory of recoilless rifles was evolved in a simple and semi-empirical form, and basic mechanical designs were integrated and incorporated into a usable 57-mm. weapon within six months of the time the program was started.

By January 1944 the first of a considerable group of commercial facilities was able to go to work on the program. Meanwhile Frankford Arsenal scientists, augmented by commercial facilities, produced designs and experimental models of a 75-mm. rifle. Both the 75 and 57 were delivered to combat troops in the European theater before the end of World War II.

The third in the family—a 105-mm. rifle—was nearing completion of development by the close of World War II. Under the spur of the Korean crisis, it was produced and delivered for use as the standardized M27.

In this really spectacular development period, many problems were encountered. Some have been solved, some still are being solved,

and some have been by-passed.

As with so much research and development undertaken by the Army today, several of the studies growing out of the recoilless rifle development program are of much broader interest and application. Many have produced effects of wide bearing and deep interest in commercial fields. (See "Titanium—The Tough Lightweight," May 1955 DIGEST.)

THREE main problems that had to be surmounted were "engraving pressure", "bullet-pull", and heat transfer.

In the first, a conventional shell with its rotating band seated at the origin of rifling in the barrel of the gun will not move forward under the action of the burning propellant until the pressure on the base of the shell has reached a value high enough to force the band through the lands. This is called "engraving pressure." It varies widely from round to round.

If recoillessness is to be attained, some retaining element must be provided to permit no rearward gas discharge until this point of engraving pressure has been reached. If the retaining element opens before or after the critical point, a momentary destruction of the balance of force will result.

The only feasible method (which has so far been found) of approximating the release of gas discharge at the engraving pressure calls for a closure to the gas ports of the propellant case itself with some material that gives way at the proper pressure. But variations of sensitivity of such a "blowout" element, and variations of the engraving pressure itself, make it ex-

tremely difficult to secure absolute recoillessness.

Another factor enters the picture here—and that is weight. Normal engraving of the projectile rotating band imposes tremendous stresses on a gun tube at the origin of rifling. This means additional strength is required and this in turn can be supplied only by increasing the

THE problem of “bullet pull” still remained, however. Because the projectile of a fixed round must be secured in the case with sufficient firmness to permit reasonable handling without damage, some substantial force is required to unseat the projectile from the case. This force, like the engraving force, must be furnished by a pressure in



Providing added infantry punch, a 75-mm. recoilless rifle team fires on North Korean positions along the Nakdong River in 1950.

barrel's thickness and consequently the weight. But, as has been stated, the entire concept of the research project was to produce *lightweight* weapons.

Therefore in early development experiments, pre-engraving of the shell rotating band was employed. This reduced round-to-round variation and eliminated the necessity for a “blowout” device to establish engraving pressure. This also meant that the added weight factor could be eliminated from the gun barrel.

the chamber before the projectile commences to move. As with engraving force, the magnitude of this so-called “bullet pull” is subject to large variations from round to round.

Extensive experiments finally led to establishment of controls that hold this particular factor within close limits. Actually the “bullet pull” pressure threshold, when accurately controlled at a low value, has been found to be an advantage.

Such control is provided by a

low-pressure "blowout" element in the form of a liner for the perforated cartridge case. Pressure built up before the projectile motion or the gas discharge begins, actually assists in the uniform ignition of the propellant charge.

The problems attendant on transfer of heat to the chamber and to the barrel behind the projectile, are

neither techniques nor equipment were known.

WORKING under contract with Army Ordnance Corps, a "bore surface thermocouple" was developed at the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City, Missouri. This instrument itself has found wide application in industry and in other



Even greater fire power is given by the 105-mm. recoilless rifle, shown here in a demonstration at Aberdeen Proving Ground.

of critical importance in thin-walled recoilless rifles. Evaluation of the phenomenon of heat transfer between burning propellant gases (with flame temperatures near 4,000° F.) moving at high velocity, and steel chamber and barrel walls, is vital to the formulation of adequate rifle designs.

As the first step in such an evaluation, it was necessary to measure temperatures at the surface of the chamber or barrel. Yet when this problem was first undertaken,

defense operations far afield from weapons development.

The thermocouple can be inserted in a hole drilled through the wall of a rifle chamber, or barrel, and can be aligned with the inner surface to form an essentially smooth high pressure seal for the hole.

When properly adjusted, the device places the junction of the thermocouple (which is composed of nickel and iron) within one to two microns of the surface being

explored. Thus aligned it can be used for several "shots", even in the barrel of a small-bore machine gun.

Among other features of the device is its low thermal inertia. Temperature rise rates as high as 800°F. per milli-second have been recorded with this by-product of recoilless rifle research.

ALL of these major problems were solved in remarkably short time. Others are still being encountered. Long before the inception of the BAT system development program, for example, it was recognized that range determination was one of the major problems of antitank armament effectiveness.

Early in the discussions preliminary to establishment of the BAT requirements, an Army Field Forces (now Continental Army Command) representative reported that infantrymen in Korea had used carbines and M1 rifles as range finders with modest success. It was decided to explore possibilities of

matching the trajectories of small caliber spotter-tracer rounds to the trajectories of the major-caliber BAT rounds and of using spotter-tracer rounds as a ranging device.

The problems proved far from simple but the development has culminated in a ranging system which provides probabilities of a first-round hit unattainable with any other known system of comparable simplicity and ruggedness. The solution, however, is still far from ideal and more research is being devoted to perfecting the system.

All in all, the program of research and development in recoilless rifles has had far reaching repercussions in the entire field of armaments. As a by-product, important contributions have been made to modern technology. From the viewpoint of the soldier on the firing line, it has meant increased infantry-delivered fire power against armor and intrenchments which formerly could be given only by artillery.

The U. S. Soldier Measures Up

The average United States Army soldier weighs 155 pounds and stands 5 feet 8½ inches high. He wears a size 38 uniform and a size 9-D shoe.

In a shirt he takes a 14½ neck size and a sleeve length of 32 inches. His chest measures 36.9 inches, his waist 30.6 inches, and his hips 36.6 inches.

These figures were developed from an anthropometric survey conducted by the Army Quartermaster Corps in an effort to obtain scientific data that would lead to better fitting clothing.

Other interesting statistics:

Maximum height is reached in the 24th year and is maintained for only a brief period before a gradual decrease begins.

Body weights and measurements continue to increase through age 26 and often continue for many years. The greatest change occurs in weight, which increases from 139 pounds at age 17 to 158 pounds at age 26.

During this same age spread the waist circumference increases from 28 to 31 inches and the chest circumference from 34 to 36.

"Package training" provides the skilled crews



DEADLY pencils of destruction pointed skyward, ready to intercept any encroaching enemy aircraft, are at once reassuring and objects of mystery to residents of scores of large population centers.

They are reassuring because they are the visible symbols of the safeguards the Army is throwing around urban and industrial centers. These NIKE guided missile

installations are capable of tracking down and blowing out of the skies even the highest, swiftest bombers.

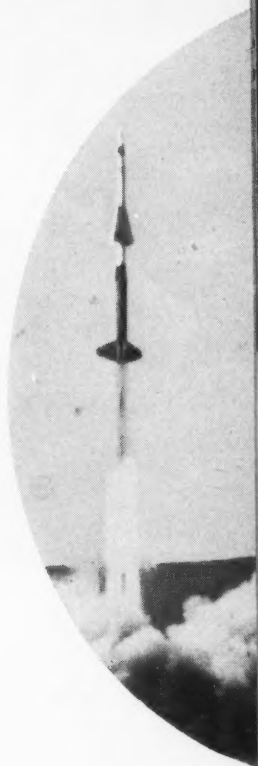
They are mysterious because they symbolize vast and complex developments in armament—foreshadowing even more complex weapons to come—and they are grim reminders too of the terrible forces of modern war against which they guard.

MAJOR EDWARD J. RUMPF, Artillery, is on duty with the First Guided Missile Group, Fort Bliss, Texas.

Around the NIKE sites, residents of the American cities also see groups of soldiers, daily going

MANNING OUR NIKE SITES

Major Edward J. Rumpf



about their duties of maintaining the missiles in constant readiness for any emergency. These soldiers, of necessity, must be carefully selected and highly trained to assure that the complicated missiles perform their functions if ever needed.

Complicated as the missiles themselves may seem, the problem of preparing soldiers to operate them demands an almost equally complex human organization. Men must be tested, assembled, trained, processed, and then shipped to the tactical site.

This is accomplished through a unique "package training program." Under this system, every NIKE

battalion being converted or activated receives in one complete unit 14 officers and 123 enlisted men—the battalion operational and technical cadre necessary for an on-site NIKE AAA Missile Battalion. The cadre also affords a battalion undergoing conversion an effective missile firing capability during the conversion period.

FOCAL POINT for this NIKE Package Training Program is the First Guided Missile Group (SAM), commonly known as the NIKE Group, which is a major subordinate unit within the 1st Guided Missile Brigade at Fort Bliss.



A missile is uncrated at the firing range.

two training battalions. This is designed to impart the individual skills necessary to operate the NIKE equipment. At the same time the Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missiles School is training a group of maintenance and repair personnel. The two groups will be welded into one operational unit.

Although 100 men embark on the specialist training program, an average of only 89 will survive the rigid eight-week course.

The 100 have previously completed an eight weeks basic combat training course. All have been carefully screened at the Replacement Training Center to insure that they possess the prerequisites to absorb the highly technical training they will receive.

Meanwhile the maintenance and

Before beginning the actual Package Training Program, the Group starts with a Specialist Training Program conducted by

A missile is fueled at Red Canyon preparatory to firing at the annual service practice.



repair group, consisting of 14 officers and 34 enlisted men, is being trained. Two of these officers are Guided Missile Officer Specialists (MOS 1181) who have recently completed a 31-week course at The Artillery School. The other officers have been selected from Army Antiaircraft Command-wide sources (usually from the battalion to be converted) and sent to a 15-week course in time to join the group.

test which checks the overall system performance under actual aircraft tracking conditions. A closely supervised training test also is given to ascertain the capability and training status of each officer and enlisted man.

Having completed the basic required training, the package battery moves its Battery Control Set to the firing range at Red Canyon Range Camp, 165 miles north of

The missile is emplaced on its support before it is pointed upward into firing position.



PACKAGE training formally begins when the two groups are merged and two of the four NIKE Battery Control Sets are received, processed and issued to the Package Battery Commander. (Each Package contains the nucleus of personnel and equipment for four NIKE missile batteries.)

For the five weeks at Fort Bliss the unit absorbs certain minimum training designed to insure that the package is fully prepared to fire. Included is a simultaneous tracking

Fort Bliss, where the set is again emplaced for the firing phase of the Package Training Program.

At the range the package battery receives further training, culminating in the firing of at least one successful missile before it is considered fully prepared for around-the-clock operations at NIKE sites in the United States.

After a successful firing, the battery march orders its battery control set to Post Ordnance at Fort Bliss where it is processed, loaded

on railroad flat cars and shipped to its on-site destination.

IN ADDITION to the training programs, the First Guided Missile Group is charged with annual service practice for on-site Army Anti-aircraft Command NIKE missile battalions. It also conducts numerous demonstrations designed to familiarize officers and high-ranking civilians with NIKE equipment, its capabilities and limitations.

Briefings also are presented weekly to the Special Weapons and Guided Missiles Orientation Course students at Fort Bliss including high-ranking officers of the Army and Air Force and civilians from key positions throughout the United States.

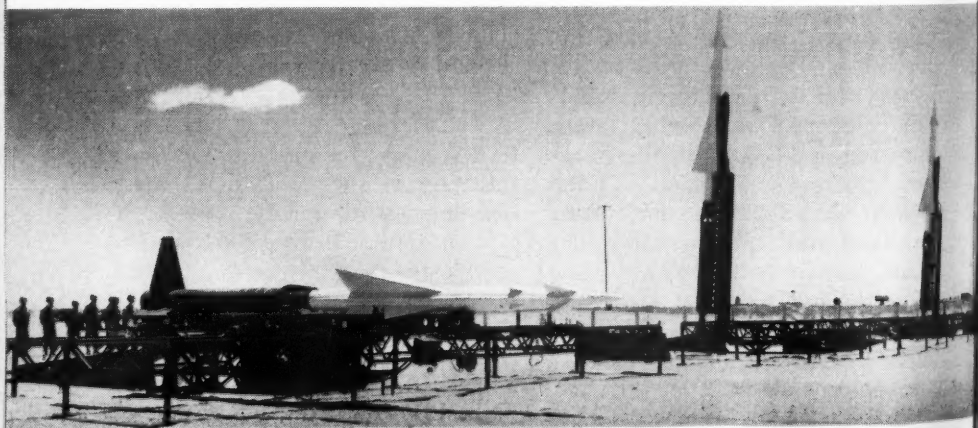
To accomplish all of these missions the Group has assigned a normal Headquarters and Headquarters Battery and the First and Second Training Battalions. A Range Service Battery maintains

and operates the Red Canyon Range Camp.

In addition, the 495th AAA Missile Battalion is attached to the Group, but primarily supports both the Guided Missile Department of The Artillery School and CONARC Board No. 4 in certain field training requirements. This battalion—the first NIKE Missile Battalion organized in the Army—is presently charged with the conduct of Annual Service Practice.

DURING the past year, NIKE battalions have achieved national prominence as one of the key members of the Army family of anti-aircraft artillery weapons. More and more of the battalions have been installed and many more will become fully operational in the near future. As these battalions increase in number and distribution, the importance and value of Package Training also will become more and more apparent.

"Deadly pencils of destruction pointed skyward . . . are at once reassuring and objects of mystery."



More Efficient Administration

Colonel B. W. Saurel

A LITTLE MORE than a year ago a Department of the Army team was formed to examine the amount of administration required in preparation of reports and correspondence, distribution of publications, maintenance of records, and other administrative procedures. The team's mission was to develop recommendations for reducing paperwork in the Army, and thereby resolve the recurrent complaint that an excessive administrative load had been placed on company commanders. (See "Streamlining Army Regulations," November 1954 DIGEST.)

As a result of a series of field inspections the team found that the total administrative workload required at company level, *of which more than half was generated by on-post activities*, exceeded the capabilities of the authorized complement of administrative personnel. Requirements were being met by the use of additional, unauthorized personnel, or by substantial overtime work.

A variety of factors helped create this condition. Desk-bound super-

vision which required subordinate commanders to submit numerous and lengthy reports, superficial inspections using check-lists which became the generating source of a mass of "replies by indorsement", alibi reports and files, duplicate reports, unnecessary certifications, surplus and unnecessary distribution of publications—these administrative practices, the team found, contributed to the great bulk of paperwork at the company level.

AMONG their principal conclusions the team noted that the organization and complexity of equipment of today's Army required more administration to effect necessary control; that the ever-present turnover of personnel multiplied the amount of paperwork required; and that so long as these conditions exist, the Army will have to contend with more administration than was the case in the small, pre-World War II, stabilized Army.

Second, it was found that initiative, leadership and maturity of company grade officers were being stunted by the over-abundance of regulations, standing operating procedures, circulars, bulletins, memoranda, and other directives which were reducing the unit commander

COLONEL B. W. SAUREL, Adjutant General's Corps, is Chief, Publications Branch, Office of The Adjutant General, Department of the Army.

to an automaton, leaving little for resolution by command decision.

Third, the team found that command and staff supervision by means of reports and charts was being used too frequently in place of personal supervision.

Drawing on the team's findings, Lieutenant General Walter L. Weible, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration, in August 1954, Acting for the Chief of Staff, directed major commanders and chiefs of staff agencies to decentralize authority and to hold officers more responsible for their actions. He further directed that chiefs of Department of the Army staff agencies implement those provisions of the team's report which required corrective action at Department level. Specifically, all Department of the Army publications would be reviewed for essentiality and those deemed essential would be distributed on a more select, need-to-know basis.

PREVIOUSLY, in November 1953, General Weible had taken action to reduce the flow of paper which threatened to bury commanders in a mass of administrative detail. In instructions to the Department of the Army Publications Board—the unit responsible for developing Department of the Army policies and procedures with respect to essentiality, procurement, standardization, and distribution of printed and duplicated material—he directed that the Board take practical, down-to-earth and, if necessary, drastic measures to reduce the volume of printed material disseminated to the field. The Board was assured of his support in every intelligent effort to reduce

the volume and frequency of publications. Every item submitted for publication, he maintained, must not only be reviewed for essentiality but should be scrutinized carefully for the essentiality of every word.

In pursuance of his quarterly reviews of the execution of Army Primary Programs, General Weible directed The Adjutant General to continue to take aggressive action to reduce the number and size of publications, to eliminate all non-essential material such as history and background in proposed regulations, and to take action to assure that all directives and instructional material receiving world-wide distribution be approved and authenticated by the Department of the Army before being disseminated.

The Adjutant General, Major General John A. Klein, as chief of the Department of the Army staff agency charged with the supervision and control of Army publications, made all unnecessary distribution of publications a primary target for vigorous action. The Chief of the Publications Branch, Office of The Adjutant General, was charged with implementation.

ON 1 October 1954, the concept of distribution on a "need-to-know" basis was placed into effect. In nine months since that date 47.2 million pages of regulations were eliminated from distribution to units in the Army world-wide. This represents a printing and distribution saving of over 68 tons of paper—enough to fill four freight cars.

By consolidating Army Regulations and Special Regulations and by eliminating non-essential verbiage, the Publications Branch of The

Adjutant General's Office during the same nine-month period succeeded in reducing the total number of regulations by 10 percent and in eliminating more than 3,200 pages from a complete reference set of regulations.

Thus The Adjutant General, having been delegated final authority for determining distribution and strongly backed by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration, has for the first time in the history of the Army succeeded in reversing the trend toward more and more voluminous regulations.

In January 1955, a new system of numbering and distributing Department of the Army Circulars was instituted. Whereas previously circulars had been numbered consecutively as issued and contained a number of subjects, the new type circular pertains to one subject and is assigned a number which corresponds to the number of the basic regulation to which it relates.

THIS system permits more ease of reference in the field. But even more important is the fact that single-subject circulars permit selective distribution on a "need-to-know" basis. Resulting savings in procurement of DA Circulars in the six-month period ending 30 June 1955 exceeded 9.8 million pages.

More significant than the conservation of 14 tons of paper, however, was the saving in reading time by unit commanders. During this same period, 651 pages of DA Circulars were published which would normally have been distributed to all levels of command under the old multi-subject consecutive numbering system. Under the new,

subject numbered, single-subject system, 18,400 companies and non-administrative battalions received only 167 pages; some 2,000 administrative battalions and regiments received only 230 pages; and 300 divisions, posts, camps and stations received only 394 pages.

This represents a reading saving of 74 percent, 69 percent and 40 percent respectively for the units and agencies concerned. And of all these recipients of DA Circulars, only 120 in higher headquarters had to read the entire 651 pages!

AS A direct result of General Weible's approval of The Adjutant General's proposal to prohibit the publication of changes to DA publications through any medium other than numbered changes, over 250 proposed letters to the field initiated since November 1954 have instead been converted to printed changes to existing regulations, issued as new regulations (if the matter contained policy or was continuing in action) or disseminated in the form of DA Circulars (if the matter contained a one-time action or information).

In its immediate effect this has made the commander's reference task much easier; no longer need he search through the AR, SR, the changes to both, a half-dozen TWX's, and several letters pertaining to a specified subject. Moreover it has helped to reduce the back-breaking administrative burden placed on every echelon in the field which, upon receipt of such a letter, had to "staff it." This frequently required the preparation of implementing indorsements, retyping the letter on a stencil, reproducing it, and then mailing it to the

next lower echelon which in turn was obliged to go through the same weary routine, adding words, adding paper, and sinking deeper and deeper into the morass of administration:

MOST letter directives are originated by staff officers who are unfamiliar with procedure or reluctant to formulate directives in proper media. Obviously, the processing of a regulation, a change to a regulation, or a circular calls for more careful coordination than does the issuance of a one-shot letter directive.

In the rush to turn out such mimeographed letters, the field commander is frequently forgotten. As a result, in many cases he receives conflicting, uncoordinated instructions. Yet it is he who must process for reproduction the directive the staff officer so blithely ordered be put out as a letter! Actually, what one staff officer gains in time by issuance of a letter is lost many times over in the field.

In the Publications Branch of The Adjutant General's Office, "letter" in the sense described is considered as a step backward. As an established policy, The Adjutant General insists that matters or directives which are continuing in nature be written as regulations; that any necessary changes be made as numbered changes to regulations; and that one-time actions or information be written as circulars. This tight control—while rankling to some—is probably doing as much to lighten the field commander's administrative burden as has any one other single action taken by The Adjutant General.

Marking another step in this di-

rection, AR 310-10 was amended in December 1954 to prohibit the distribution of publications across command lines. As a result, in the six-months ending 30 June 1955, over one hundred technical publications have been withdrawn and replaced by Department of the Army publications. Similarly, reports required by such "staff-to-staff" publications were subjected to the close scrutiny of Reports Control and either eliminated or placed in "command" channels.

DURING the last nine months of fiscal year 1955, action was taken by The Adjutant General to discontinue the issuance of instructions in four media—the *Procurement Legal Service Circular*, *Civilian Payroll Circular*, *Army Procurement Circular*, and *Special Regulations*. This reduction in the number of media represents still another measure to simplify administration by narrowing down the number of reference sets the commander must search through to determine existing policies.

By review of all existing publications and by singling out for evaluation those items which, because of content or date, appeared questionable, The Adjutant General, with the concurrence of proponent agencies, has in the past year eliminated from the publications system more than 1,500 publications line-items. These included obsolete DA pamphlets, technical and field manuals, lubrication and modification work orders, and the like.

With one year of substantial progress already on the record, unremitting efforts will be made to lighten the administrative burden on field commanders still more.

Specifically, these objectives have been set for fiscal year 1956:

- To eliminate the use of the DA Letter as a means of disseminating directives and instructional material to the field and to channel all such material into Army Regulations, DA Circulars or other approved, established media, as appropriate.
- To continue action to prevent the publication of changes to DA publications by other than the printed numbered change.
- To assure that all reporting dates, or effective dates of regulations, are realistic; and to take action where necessary to have unreasonable reporting or effective dates changed.
- To improve printing control procedures by placing more responsibility upon agency heads for review for essentiality of all new publications originated within their respective agencies.
- To continue to eliminate all nonessential and noncurrent publications from the system.
- To continue to refine the distribution of essential publications on a "need-to-know" basis.
- To continue to take aggressive action to preclude the distribution of other than DA publications across command lines.
- To continue to reduce the number of publications media.

PROGRESS toward these goals will help increase the efficiency with which field operations can be carried on. The contribution of the Publications Branch of The Adjutant General's Office to more efficient administration is simply one manifestation of the efforts being exerted in every echelon to enable the Army to fulfill its primary mission of standing ready to defend the Nation.

Freedoms Foundation Contest

Members of the armed services who express themselves with sincerity, clarity and conviction on "My Stake in the American Way" have increased opportunities for recognition in the 1955 letter writing contest for Armed Forces personnel sponsored by the Freedoms Foundation. A total of 154 awards—88 more than last year—including \$7,000 in cash plus watches, medals and certificates will be awarded to successful participants.

Entries (ranging from a minimum of 100 to a maximum of 500 words) should be sent direct to Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, before the

11 November 1955 deadline. Any letters arriving after that date will be held for the 1956 contest.

First prize in this year's competition will be \$1,000 in cash plus a watch and medal. Second prize is \$500 plus watch and medal. In addition, there are two \$250 and fifty \$100 prizes, plus watch and medal in each instance. Fifty medals and fifty certificates also will be distributed.

There is no limit on the number of entries per person. In last year's contest, 26 awards went to Army personnel, 15 to Navy, 1 to Marine Corps and 23 to Air Force.

MAJ. GEN. MUDGETT IN NEW ASSIGNMENT

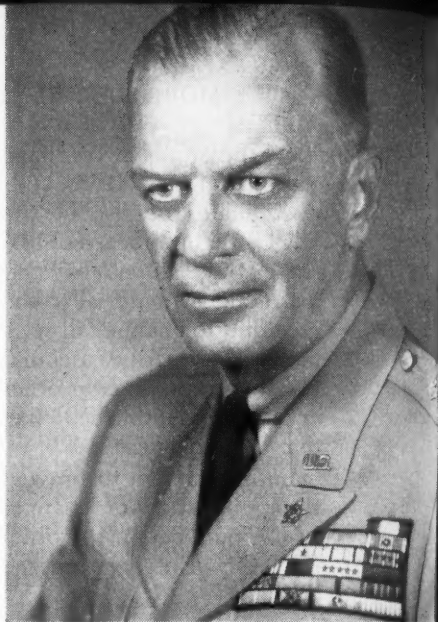
MAJOR GENERAL GILMAN C. MUDGETT, Army Chief of Information since 1953, has been newly assigned as Commanding General of Fort Ord, California, and of the 6th Infantry Division.

A 1922 graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, General Mudgett was commissioned in the Cavalry. After five years of troop duty with units in the United States and the Philippines, he attended the Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, where he completed the Troop Officers Course and Advanced Equitation Course and continued as an instructor. From 1931 to 1933, he was an observer with the French and British armies.

General Mudgett was graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1938, from the Air Corps Tactical School in 1939, and from the Army and Navy Staff College in 1944.

In 1940 he became Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, I Corps, and two years later assumed command of the 2d Armored Regiment, 9th Armored Division.

During World War II General Mudgett participated in five campaigns in the European Theater of Operations. He was a member of Plans and Operations Branch of Headquarters, First U. S. Army Group, and later Chief of the Liaison Branch and Operations Sub-Branch of Advance Headquarters, 12th Army Group. He later commanded Combat Command B, 13th Armored Division.



Returning to the United States in 1945, he became chief of staff of XVIII Airborne Corps at Camp Campbell, Kentucky, followed by duty as Chief of the Joint Staff of the Panama Canal Department and as Director, Plans and Operations Division, Caribbean Command.

In 1948 he was named assistant director of the Plans and Operations Division of the Armed Forces Staff College, later becoming director of that division.

General Mudgett went to Korea in March 1951 to become Assistant Chief of Staff for operations of the Eighth Army. In May 1952 he was assigned to Far East Command headquarters in Tokyo, where he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations and Chief of Joint Strategic Plans and Operations Group.

In November 1953 General Mudgett was named Army Chief of Information. In January 1955, he was assigned as Chief of Public Information, Office of the Secretary of the Army, and as Chief of Information and Education, Office of the Chief of Staff.

Standardizing Military Equipment

Colonel Charles S. Hays

IF, at the very beginning of the Army trend toward mechanization, someone in high authority had decreed "the different types of mechanical equipment used by the Army will be held to a minimum and interchangeability of parts, components and assemblies will be created and maintained to the maximum extent possible," most of the Army's repair and maintenance support problems probably could be readily and simply handled. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

Prior to World War I supply and maintenance problems were relatively simple. The transport basis was the horse, and an army could "live off the land." But with the advent of the motorized vehicle as the transport basis, its "food" had to be man-made and hauled to it. And as equipment became more complicated, problems intensified.

As a result of the initial failure to effectively control the design, development and procurement of mechanical equipment, inventories were artificially expanded and maintenance support problems also increased. Oftentimes identical items of supply were identified by

different methods and symbols. In addition mechanically different items of supply were frequently used to perform the same or closely related functions.

During World War II, the United States solved many supply and maintenance problems through sheer overproduction and fat supply pipelines. This method admittedly was inefficient in the past. In a future world conflict—in which mobility is all-important to overcome any enemy numerical superiority in manpower—such practice could become our "Achilles' heel."

MOBILITY can be materially improved only through leaner pipelines and simplified maintenance. No longer can the Nation afford the luxury of overproduction to fill in the gaps in distribution and supply.

Solution to the problem involves a threefold attack along these lines:

(1) Classify and catalog supplies used by the Army to identify uniformly all items and eliminate duplicates, and thus improve inventory and stock records.

(2) Improve control of Army supply operations so that great varieties of similar equipment are not built up in oversea areas, and

(3) Conduct service-wide standardization programs.

COLONEL CHARLES S. HAYS, Signal Corps, is Chief, Standards Branch, Procurement Division, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics.

Through its participation in the overall Department of Defense programs, as well as by its own efforts, the Army is currently advancing on all three fronts toward its goal of creating more efficient supply and maintenance of equipment.

OF THE three approaches mentioned above, standardization is less clear-cut and more complicated than the others. Standardization involves design, development, and procurement; it concerns common basic drawing room and design procedures and methods; it requires a common approach to industry in which military requirements are coordinated with commercial trends; and, finally, it affects the Army procurement base for specific areas of industry.

Any standardization program is a management tool and is not an end in itself. The program must be designed around the fundamental objectives of the agency concerned. In industry, for example, where the objective is dollar profits, industrial standards are aimed at lowered operational costs. The Army, on the other hand, is primarily concerned with operational and combat efficiency which is not measured solely in dollars.

Standards are basically compromises requiring voluntary acceptance by industry. Standards fix designs and methods, yet they must be flexible if they are to permit progress through research and development. They are useful only when available for implementation and they are beneficial only when physically implemented.

THE ARMY is currently pursuing standardization programs both

as part of the Department of Defense program and on its own. The Department of Defense has established standardization projects in such fields as internal combustion engines, combat and non-combat vehicles, guided missiles, refrigeration equipment, textiles and wearing apparel and subsistence. These projects are expected to result in one or a combination of the following: military procurement specifications, military design standards, or procurement restriction standards.

One of the significant achievements to date is in the field of industrial engines. With all interested manufacturers voluntarily participating, a military procurement specification has been drawn up for industrial engines. This has been partially supplemented by military sheet form standards covering 59 standard high mortality parts for engines in the general bore size range of 3 to 4 inches. Already some 31 engines have passed the qualification tests in this bore size range.

The Army has procured over 20,000 of these standard engines for all three military services to power materials handling equipment, engine generator sets, compressors and the like.

Currently, only part of the overall Defense engine program is completed to the point where standard items are available from procurement. In this initial stage the Army may actually add items of supply to the system and will probably continue to do so until a majority of the Army requirements are satisfied with standard equipment. Also, since standardization of components and accessories is not yet completed, the currently available

standard engines cover only a portion of the cylinder bore sizes and contain only interchangeable high mortality parts.

Yet, as a practical matter, it is far better to get the standards implemented piecemeal rather than waiting until each program is completely ready in all aspects. Benefits are felt only when the standards are put to use and interchangeable equipment is physically introduced into the supply system.

WITHIN the Army, the real standardization problem is limited to a few main fields which are extremely important—transport, communications, and construction equipment. The most important single category in these fields is power sources—engines.

During World War II, five different tank engines were used for the same tank. Today eleven different combat vehicles use the same engine. The eighteen different engines used to power the World War II wheeled vehicle fleet have been reduced to seven in the postwar period. Further progress is being made, but the problems in industry-military standardization are many-fold.

Methods for achieving standardization in any one field depend almost entirely on the type of industry which manufactures the item. In the automotive engine industry the high volume of procurement and the limited number of manufacturers influence the Army to accept commercially available models for its non-combat vehicles.

The industrial engine field, on the other hand, consists of a greater variety of manufacturers and relatively smaller volume of production

by each maker. The Army therefore must either secure the cooperation of the industry in voluntarily furnishing standard interchangeable high mortality parts, components and accessories; or restrict the number of different makes procured; or procure strictly military designs. Currently the Army is using all three methods as dictated by the type of industry involved and the extent of voluntary cooperation that industry is willing to extend.

STANDARD military specifications and design standards reflect the best equipment and supplies available on a standardized basis from current procurement sources. They are a form of insurance that, in the event of a sudden emergency, the military services may immediately obtain their coordinated requirements from industry.

However, it is only through new procurement that standard, interchangeable equipment is introduced into the supply system. During periods of low procurement this final implementation is negligible.

The principle is generally accepted by the Army that varieties of equipment can be logistically supported within the continental United States. But in overseas areas where commercial support is not available or practical, repair parts and maintenance support presents important difficulties.

Accordingly, if the Army could dispose of that percentage of non-standard items represented by its overseas requirements and replace them with standard equipment obtained through new procurement, the problem would be eased and the final implementation of com-

pleted standards programs realized to a substantial degree.

ONE possible approach is through consumption by attrition. Another might consist in satisfying the requirements of other federal agencies and state, county and city governments for similar equipment (where use is restricted to the continental United States) by transfer or sale of non-standard military items.

Gains in Army efficiency through such a transfer of equipment—the only feasible method by which standard equipment can rapidly enter the Army supply system through new procurement—should outweigh any disadvantages to the other agencies receiving and maintaining a variety of such equipment.

THE problem of standardizing military equipment is long range in nature. Its solution involves several methods and approaches and is divided into three fundamental phases.

First: establishment of an organized program for standardization. This phase has now been accomplished.

Second: development of standard documents. In the field of equipment standardization, the military Departments have achieved partial results through the use of military design standards. Many duplicate specifications have been eliminated from the military system by completion of the program for conversion of all service specifications to federal or military specifications.

Third: physical implementation of completed standardization documents through procurement action. This is the crucial phase, and it is this action that pays off. Until actual procurement has been achieved, there can be no end result from all the other effort.

With the resultant decrease in varieties and types of equipment following a service-wide standardization program, Army combat power will be stepped up and overall effectiveness enhanced.

New Furniture Allowances

A Department of the Army program to increase the number of items of furniture and furnishings issued to service families occupying Government-owned quarters will mean substantial savings in shipping costs to the Government. The new allowances are contained in TA 20-90 dated 22 July 1954.

Procurement of furnishings for quarters in Alaska, Caribbean Command, Hawaii, Ryukyus areas and Fort Churchill, Canada, has already been effected, with deliveries scheduled for the remainder of 1955 and early 1956. When completely implemented, the program will result in reduced weight allowances of

personally owned household goods authorized for shipment to overseas areas, thus saving the Government considerable sums previously expended in packing, crating and shipping. Shipment of personally owned household appliances, glassware, silverware, dishes, kitchen utensils, linens, drapes, and the like will be permitted, however, to augment the items furnished by the Government.

Extension of the program to quarters in Continental United States is planned for 1956, and the entire program is expected to be completed by 1962, contingent upon availability of funds.

Cavalry hits the skytrail in Japan to demonstrate

Flexible **MOBILITY**

THE ARMY'S increased emphasis on transportation of troops and equipment by air was demonstrated when the 5th Cavalry Regiment in Japan put its 1st and 3d battalions, together with supporting field artillery units, into the field in its first Air Transportability Exercise this spring. Troops were carried from Sendai northward 200 miles, assumed defensive positions, and "guarded" Misawa air base from "invasion."

In keeping with the Army-wide program stressing mobility and flexibility, the 1st Cavalry Division is putting air transportability on a par with ground maneuvers in its year-around training program.



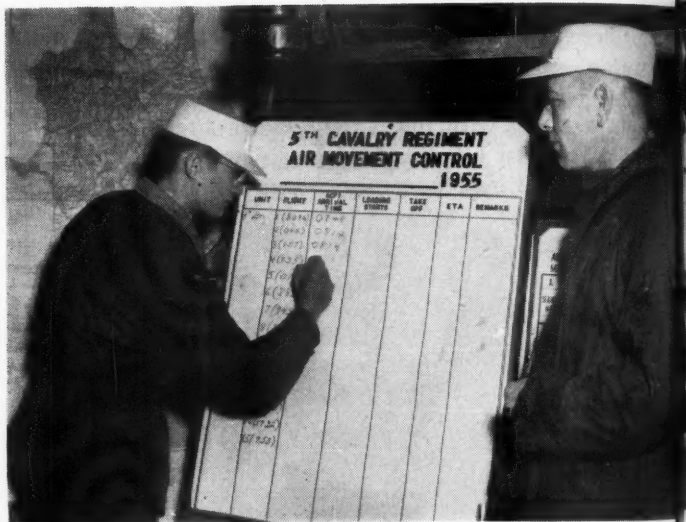
*PREPARATION—
Getting ready for
the aerial
maneuver calls for
close coordination
between Army and
Air Force.*



*STUDY—Key
personnel learn
details of the
maneuver plan
through intensive
classroom study.*



APPROACH MARCH—
Personnel of the Regiment move through rain, crossing a footbridge from Sendai marshalling area to takeoff point.



CONTROL—
Arrivals and departures of troops and planes were carefully logged once troops reached the loading area.



ON GUARD—*At the marshalling area, a 4.2-mortar crew sets up a defensive position to protect assembling troops from possible attack.*

MOVE OUT—
Quickly after
landing at Misawa
Air Force Base,
troops disperse to
protect the base
which was under
"seaborne attack."



LOAD—A night
problem provides
plenty of action
to field artillery
units who were
airborne to the
scene to support
riflemen.

FIELD REPORTS
—Nerve center for
reports, the field
switchboard keeps
commanders in
touch with
progress of the
maneuver.



National Resources

Conferences Scheduled

AS PART of a far reaching program to extend its educational facilities to those who cannot take resident instruction or enroll in its correspondence course, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces each year conducts a series of National Resources Conferences in major industrial centers. Each conference lasts two weeks, with meetings scheduled so that members in business and industry can conveniently attend.

Thirty-two lectures provide a condensed version of the resident course, and encompass such areas as Organization for National Security, Procurement, War Finance, Manpower, Strategic and Critical Materials, Internal Security, Public Opinion, Transportation and Communications, Foreign Aid and Mutual Security, Foreign Economic Potential, Geopolitics, Economic Warfare and Civil Defense. Lectures are supplemented by discussion periods, films and field trips to military installations and industrial plants.

IN EACH of sixteen cities to be visited this year the conferences are sponsored by a civilian organization—usually the Chamber of Commerce—and local military commands. Civilians desiring to enroll should apply to the selection committee set up by the civilian organization to screen and approve nonmilitary applicants for attendance. Military officers should apply through normal command channels.

National Resources Conferences for academic year 1955–1956 will be held at the following locations:

Houston, Texas, 19–30 September 1955

Detroit, Michigan, 26 September–7 October 1955

Santa Barbara, California, 17–28 October 1955

Portland, Oregon, 24 October–4 November 1955

Miami, Florida, 28 November–9 December 1955

Ogden, Utah, 28 November–9 December 1955

Mobile, Alabama, 16–27 January 1956

Berkeley, California, 23 January–3 February 1956

Jackson, Mississippi, 13–24 February 1956

Shreveport, Louisiana, 13–24 February 1956

Waco, Texas, 12–23 March 1956

Savannah, Georgia, 12–23 March 1956

Des Moines, Iowa, 9–20 April 1956

Chicago, Illinois, 16–27 April 1956

Buffalo, New York, 21 May–1 June 1956

Richmond, Virginia, 14–25 May 1956

United States and Allied technical specialists are trained for support of the defense mission overseas at the

Ordnance School for U. S. Army Europe

Major A. R. Ervin, Jr.

IN FURTHERANCE of Army Ordnance's job of "keeping 'em moving and shooting" the USAREUR Ordnance School at Fuessen, Germany has trained over 35,000 American and Allied experts since it was established in 1945.

Hardly had the guns of World War II started to cool before the school was organized as part of a plan to utilize the time of battle-weary men and to effect transition from combat to occupation duty. Today the School—located successively in the intervening years at Heidenheim, Eschwege, and Fuessen, Germany—gives 21 courses of instruction to accomplish its mission of training specialists required to support United States forces in Europe and the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Since 1953, the School has occupied a *caserne* at Fuessen once used by elite German mountain troops. Twenty-five buildings, spreading over forty acres in the Bavarian Alps, comprise the facilities of this "Ordnance College" of Europe.

MAJOR A. R. ERVIN, JR., *Ordnance Corps, is Public Information Officer, USAREUR Ordnance School.*

Student quotas are distributed to 26 major American military commands scattered through England, France, Germany, Italy and North Africa. In addition more than 1900 Allied students have been graduated.

Besides technical instruction in automotive and tank maintenance and mechanics, training is given in the important fields of ordnance and ammunition supply. A parts identification course is also conducted for Allied students from NATO nations.

COURSES are similar in content to comparable instruction offered at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, but usually are shorter. It has been found that most of the students at the oversea training center have had some previous experience in the field and this factor greatly accelerates the learning process.

Since the USAREUR Ordnance School trains for the specific needs of the command, some courses do not include all of the items of Ordnance materiel listed in the description of a particular Military Occupational Specialty. The School can, however, award MOS's in six



An Army Ordnance instructor points out some of the features of the low voltage circuit tester to trainees from Norway.

different courses upon request of the student's unit commander.

In addition to resident courses, the School sends out two equipment-introduction teams to field units of the Seventh Army. They specialize in instruction on the M41 light tank and the M75 Armored Infantry Personnel Carrier, taking up organizational maintenance, trouble-shooting, and maintenance problems.

The School also conducts training for its own faculty. Each week every instructor attends three hours of instruction as part of an Ordnance Officer's Orientation Course on latest developments in the entire field of Ordnance.

IN ORDER to meet specific needs, the School is constantly changing its program of instruction. Requests for new courses usually originate with the major using commands, the largest being Seventh Army, which last year sent more than 5,000 students.

The maintenance and supply load in Europe demands the ready availability of trained specialists. When it is considered that just about every piece of Army equipment that rolls, shoots, or is shot is an item of Ordnance issue and responsibility, the importance of the School to the fulfillment of the Army's mission in Europe is readily apparent.

Personnel Policies

DURING Fiscal Year 1956 the Department of the Army, according to Circular 135-9, will select and call to active duty a limited number of reserve components commissioned officers in grades of lieutenant through major, in Artillery, and lieutenant through lieutenant colonel in Chemical, Engineer, Ordnance, Signal and Transportation Corps. Only those well qualified in certain specified MOS's will be considered.

IMPLEMENTING Operation Gyroscope presents a new problem in the supervision of officer career patterns, particularly in the combat arms. Heretofore, each branch of the Career Management Division in The Adjutant General's Office could supervise officer careers by rotating assignments on every permanent change of station. Now, however, with longer tours of duty for officers in Gyroscope units, career monitoring becomes a greater command responsibility.

The following Gyroscope assignment policies are prescribed in AR 220-20: Colonels and lieutenant colonels are assigned to a unit for 14 to 18 months with 16 months considered the optimum command tour. These officers may remain in the unit up to 30 months if rotated to staff positions and vice versa. Majors are assigned to Gyroscope units for any period from 14 months to four years while company grade officers can expect to remain from two to six years.

An assignment to a Gyroscope unit can be an invaluable experience for an officer. However, his duty assignments must be carefully monitored at all levels of command to insure varied assignments within his career pattern and within the capabilities of the unit. This results in broadened careers and increased value to the service.

IN ORDER to procure the best qualified OCS applicants Army-wide, the Department of the Army plans several procedural changes to centralize the selection of officer candidates. Implementing regulations are now being issued.

Heretofore, the Department of the Army has assigned quotas within which major commanders have selected officer candidates. Each major commander

filled his quota from those candidates in his area who achieved the highest composite test score. Under this system, applicants for Officer Candidate School with relatively high composite test scores could be rejected in some major commands while applicants with lower scores were being accepted in others.

Under the new plan, major commanders will submit to The Adjutant General monthly a report of the composite scores achieved by qualified applicants in their commands. (Minimum qualifying score is 230.) Based on the aggregate of these reports, and upon the number of candidates required for each OCS class, the Department of the Army will establish a minimum score for selection. Major commanders will then designate as selected candidates those applicants whose scores are at or above the announced score.

Qualified applicants not selected will be re-reported for six successive months, notwithstanding their subsequent reassignment or change of status.

AR 135-215, which eliminates category commitments as a means of personnel accounting, permits qualified reserve component officers on active duty to volunteer for an indefinite period of active duty. This does away with the administratively difficult, sometimes uncertain system of category renewals.

Specifically, an officer who desires to remain on extended active duty submits through channels a request to that effect not earlier than 8 months nor later than 3 months prior to the expiration of his current commitment. Those who do not desire to remain on active duty submit a statement of declination instead.

After the officer's request for indefinite active duty has been approved, relief from active duty is effected in a number of ways. Generally, voluntary requests, forced reductions, promotion passovers, inefficiency, and retirement are the major reasons for release. Paragraph 7, AR 135-215 gives the details.

In the event that the request for indefinite active duty is disapproved, officers concerned will be relieved from active duty upon expiration of their current service commitments unless they desire earlier release.



PARAGRAPHS

from



The Pentagon and the Field

In one of the largest sustained helicopter operations in the Army's history, the 506th Helicopter Company participated in continuous support of The Infantry School during the three week training period for United States Military Academy Cadets.

Approximately 590 Cadets received training at the School in June and July. They fired weapons, received instruction in airborne techniques and participated in tactical problems.



A new and improved form of Transportation Request (T/R), prepared by the Office of the Chief of Transportation, is now in final stages of processing for approval and issue. The single form will replace Standard Forms 1138, 1139, 1139a, 1140, 1141 and 1141a which will become obsolete. Instructions for use of the new form will be included in a revision of SR 55-110-1.

The new T/R will be produced in a single snap-out set. Designed primarily to reduce handling costs in accounting and billing procedures, it is especially adaptable to mechanized equipment for sorting, punching and similar operations.



Establishment of an Army Mathematics Center to carry on research and investigation of problems outside the capabilities of Army facilities is being planned by the Department of the Army.

Objective will be creation of a high quality mathematical group with a goal of discovery of techniques directly applicable to Army needs. The organization will be set up by contract with an educational or research institution.

Included in mathematical areas having Army implications are numerical analysis, engineering physics of high speed computers, statistics and probability, applied mathematics, analysis, and other highly technical activities.

Strength of the Armed Forces on 30 June 1955, based on preliminary reports, was 2,936,003. Of this total, Army strength stood at 1,109,290; Navy, 660,460; Marine Corps, 205,553; and Air Force, 960,700. These figures represented full-time military personnel comprising both Regulars and Reserves on continuous active duty, and included cadets and midshipmen at the U. S. Military and Naval Academies.



A reward "of an amount not to exceed \$500,000" may be authorized to any person who furnishes original information to the United States leading to the finding or other acquisition by the United States of any special nuclear material or atomic weapon which has been introduced into the country, or manufactured or acquired contrary to existing law. The reward is authorized by the Atomic Weapons Reward Act of 1955, Public Law 165-84th Congress.



Six hundred German shepherd dogs are to be acquired by the Army Quartermaster Corps within the next 12 months, and will be trained for sentry duty with the Air Force, it has been announced by the Department of Defense. Up to \$125 will be paid for the dogs. Information may be obtained from Remount Section, Operations Branch, Field Service Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington 25, D. C.



Administration of the 10 Series Army Extension Course has been taken over by The Infantry School following discontinuance of the Army General School. The Infantry School also has assumed responsibility for the physical training functions previously handled by the Physical Training Department, Army General School.

The long-range prestige recruiting program for the Women's Army Corps exceeded its objective in fiscal year 1955, with Third Army leading the nation by producing 126.1 percent of its objective.

A major factor in the success of the program has been the 26 courses offered high school graduates enlisting for specific Army schooling.



The second All-Army Art Exhibit sponsored by The Adjutant General's Office in the concourse of the Pentagon presented a panorama of service talent. An impressive 19 percent of the 94 exhibitors indicated they had little interest and no experience in their media before entering

the service; however, through the instruction and facilities available in more than 500 Special Services crafts shops Army wide, they became sufficiently adept to compete successfully with experienced painters and draughtsmen.



Transportation Corps units are entering their fifth summer of resupply operations in support of Air Force arctic activities. This year, in addition to Alaska and Northeast Command resupply operations, Transportation units are supporting the construction of the Distant Early Warning (DEW) Line, the northernmost radar fence spanning the North American continent.

Official Notes

RECORDS ADMINISTRATION. AR 345-230 governs utilization of records of the Army Establishment, detailing restrictions on utilization, transportation and release of various records.

AR 345-200 summarizes Department of the Army policy to insure that records are administered efficiently in all elements of the Army Establishment in accordance with statutory requirements. It takes up in detail records creation and transmission; files maintenance; files disposition and record centers.

AR 345-250 deals with standards for the cutoff and disposition of files or records accumulated from management activities relating to administrative processing. This includes files which result from command directives; planning, standardization and improvement; personnel facilities and reports control; Army incentive awards program; records management; inspection and investigation; and the military history program.

OFFICER EVALUATION REPORTS. AR 140-143 provides for the rendering of evaluation reports on Army Reserve officers, for performance of duties in a Reserve duty training status and in an active duty for training status. The report (DA Form 1301) is designed specifically for use at Department of the Army, area command, and military dis-

trict levels to provide information on the effectiveness of Army Reserve officers.

PROGRAM ADVISORY COMMITTEE. AR 15-11 covers establishment and functions of the Program Advisory Committee. The committee is responsible to the Chief of Staff for review and recommendations on, and coordination of, program directives, programs and policy.

ARMY TRANSPORT AVIATION. Training Circular 1-7 provides the concept guidance required for the development of doctrine, tactics, and techniques relating to the employment of Army transport aviation. Primary function, according to the Circular, is combat support, with additional function of service support. Army transport aviation units are organized and assigned to provide ground commanders with means of attaining increased mobility in the combat zone.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE RIBBON. Future awards of the Philippine Independence Ribbon will be governed by paragraph 39c, AR 672-15, according to Department of the Army Circular 672-1. Awards of the ribbon now will be made only to those individuals who are recipients of both the Philippine Defense and Philippine Liberation Ribbons.

PHYSICAL EVALUATION. AR 635-40A implements provisions of Title IV, Career Compensation Act of 1949, relating to eligibility and processing for physical disability benefits.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE. AR 140-6 prescribes the method of determining precedence or relative rank between Army Reserve officers of the same grade while in a Reserve duty training status or active duty for training status, and the application thereof in the exercise of command authority.

SHIPMENT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AR 55-85 promulgates the Department of the Army policies and procedures governing transportation of household goods by commercial motor van for Department of the Army military personnel. The regulation applies to all authorized shipments of household goods by commercial motor van to and from points within the continental United States and between points in the United States and Mexico or Canada.

RECRUITING PUBLICITY PROGRAM. AR 601-208 outlines the objectives and methods of the current national advertising program of the United States Army Recruiting Service. The program is designed to provide a stimulus for the personnel procurement programs

of the Army and at the same time assist recruiting personnel in the accomplishment of their mission.

ROTC INSPECTION. AR 145-25 provides a guide for officers making inspections of Reserve Officer Training Corps units, including those annual formal inspections conducted to determine which units of the Military Schools Division and Junior Division are entitled to designation as "Honor ROTC Units."

STANDARDS OF FITNESS. AR 40-504 establishes standards of fitness and unfitness for retention on duty to secure the maximum efficiency and uniformity in determination of disabilities which warrant disability separation, retirement, or retention in the military service. The standards apply to all personnel, including members who are scheduled for mandatory separation or retirement, except for those who were previously accepted for military service with some of the listed disabilities as rendering an individual unfit, in which case retention standards must be modified consistent with pertinent directives and accepted medical principles. The standards are to be utilized by all medical examiners, members of medical boards, physical evaluation boards, Army Physical Review Council and Army Physical Disability Appeal Boards.

For Your Convenience . . .

Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C.

Please enter my subscription for one year (twelve issues) for ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.

(Please check which)

I enclose payment of ☐ \$1.75 for mailing to domestic or APO address.
☐ \$2.25 for mailing to foreign address.

Name

(Please print)

Address

(Make check, postal or money order payable to Superintendent of Documents.)

ssist
ish-

-25
in-
ning
for-
nine
Oivi-
d to
,

AR
mess
y to
uni-
ities
re-
erv-
nel,
uled
ent,
ac-
e of
in-
tion
tent
pted
e to
ners,
sical
view
bility

MY

ress.

.)

Added Lifting Power With Boom, Winch and A-Frame

NEWLY DEVELOPED attachments for the Army's standard 5-ton bridge truck will enable Engineer troops to unload heavy components of military bridges from their transporters without a crane. The devices were perfected by the Corps of Engineers Research and Development Laboratories, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

Scheduled for troop tests in the United States and Europe are a hydraulically operated boom, and an "A" frame which can be attached to the front bumper in the field.

THE 16-FOOT BOOM—used to unload equipment from its transporter and from other trucks—can be extended, retracted, tilted and swung through an angle of 220 degrees. It consists of two telescopic box sections mounted on a column near the backboard of the truck, and is operated by a man standing adjacent to the driver's seat. Hydraulic power is furnished by a pump driven by the truck's engine. Outriggers on each side behind the cab add lateral stability to the truck.

THE A-FRAME—fabricated of standard steel shapes, and extending about 20 feet in a horizontal position—is capable of unloading equipment from other trucks. The unit can easily be disassembled and carried on the truck.

Lifting power is supplied by the truck winch. Lockout blocks are required for the front spring to prevent excessive deflection. Two "U" bolts on the backboard provide "tie-downs" for the back cables. The angle of the boom can be adjusted by means of turnbuckles in the back cables.

(For pictures of the Hydraulic Boom and A-Frame in action, see back cover.)

